Project 194

DP EDUCATION

Coding School

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```html
3   <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8">
5       <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7       <link rel= "stylesheet"
8       href= "imageOpacity.css">
9       <title>Document</title>
10  </head>
11  <body>
12      <div class="demo-wrap">
13          <img
14            class="img-bg"
15            background-image src="scenery.jpg"
16            alt=""
17          >
18          <div class="text">
19              <h1>Hello World!</h1>
20          </div>
```

html

Glitch

See the webpage

Glitch Start here

How to style an element in CSS

Basic Selectors

❖ There are several ways to select the element required for styling in css.

- Types
- ID
- Class
- Attribute

❖ Types style is how the required element is styled using Html tag.

❖ For example, giving a style to the html body tag.

```css
style.css                    ✦ PRETTIER

1  body{
2      margin: 10px;
3  }
```

❖ We can select an element using an id.
❖ A unique id can be given to the html tag after the html tag as id.

```html
<body>
    <section id="products"></section>
</body>
```

❖ In this way, when a unique id is given and a style is given to that id by css, those styles will apply only to the elements with that id

❖ In Css, the id is given along with the # symbol and styles are done.

```css
#products{
    padding: 0;
}
```

❖ Let's see how to style the element section we want using the Class.

❖ The class can be given for an html tag by passing it as class after the html tag.

```html
<body>
    <section id="products">
        <article class="product"></article>
        <article class="product"></article>
        <article class="product"></article>
    </section>
</body>
```

❖ When giving a style to a class, the name of the relevant class is given after the stop point (".") and the style is given.

```css
.product{
    background-color: coral;
}
```

❖ When styling using the ID and the class, it looks the same way. But the difference here is that ID can be used only once for an element. But it is possible to use the same class even for several elements.

❖ Let's consider how to style using Attribute.

❖ For this we will code the journey to the dp code website.

```html
<body>
    <a href="https://dpcode.lk/" target="_blank">DP coding School</a>
</body>
```

> This code is used to open the website in a new tab of your web browser based on the link you provide.

❖ Now style it as below.

```css
a[href="https://dpcode.lk/"]{
    color: orange;
}
```

❖ It is possible to style using attribute in this way.
❖ But here, if there is a change in the value of that attribute, the change is not done by css.
❖ For example, if there is a change in the above dp coding school link, we should also change the style we applied above.
❖ The reason for this is that the entire link is used in the style. As a solution to this, instead of using the entire link, let's style it by using only the word "dpcode"

```css
a[href*="dpcode"]{
    color: orange;
}
```

❖ And how to style using the first words that start the characters is as follows.

```css
a[href^="https"]{
    color: orange;
}
```

❖ How to style using last words is as follows.

```css
a[href$="lk/"]{
    color: orange;
}
```

❖ The way to capture both the first word and the last word and code is as follows.

```css
a[href^="https"][href$="lk/"]{
    color: orange;
}
```

Relational Selectors

❖ You now know how to select elements using basic selectors. Now let's see how elements are selected by relational selectors.

❖ For that, let's prepare the index.html page as follows. Here style should be given to the paragraph element.

```html
<body>
  <section id="products">
  | <p>
      This is a basic HTML starter project you can build on however you like.
    </p>
  </section>
</body>
```

❖ One way to give style to the paragraph element is to give an id or a class to the paragraph element and thus give style to that element.

❖ But here there is a way to style the paragraph element without giving an id or a class.

```css
body{
    margin: 10px;
}
#products p{
    color: orange;
}
```

In this way, the ID of the section can be given as p and style can be given for the paragraph element.

❖ Then the result can be obtained as follows..

```css
style.css        + PRETTIER              nimble-tinted-politician.glitch

1 v body{                                This is a basic HTML starter project you can
2    margin: 10px;                       build on however you like.
3  }
4 v #products p{
5    color: orange;
6  }
```

❖ When another paragraph element is added to the selection element, the style is appley.

```html
    </head>
    <body>
        <section id="products">
            <p>
                This is a basic HTML starter project you can build on however you like.
            </p>
            <article>
                <p>
                    It defines the content and structure of web content.
                </p>
            </article>
        </section>
    </body>
```

This is a basic HTML starter project you can build on however you like.

It defines the content and structure of web content.

❖ Now suppose we want to style only the first paragraph element.
❖ Here the first paragraph element is the direct child of the product section element.
❖ Therefore the following style can be done.

```css
body{
    margin: 10px;
}

    color: orange;
}
```

This is a basic HTML starter project you can build on however you like.

It defines the content and structure of web content.

❖ Now let's see how to style a paragraph element after the product section element.
❖ Code the Index.html page as follows.

```html
<body>
    <section id="products">
        <p>
            This is a basic HTML starter project you can build on however you like.
        </p>
        <article>
            <p>
                It defines the content and structure of web content.
            </p>
        </article>
    </section>
    <p>
        It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets and scripting languages such as JavaScript.
    </p>
    <p>
        Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages.
    </p>
</body>
```

❖ Now let's style it below.

```
style.css        + PRETTIER

1  body{
2     margin: 10px;
3  }
4
5
6  #products + p{
7     color: orange;
8  }
```

nimble-tinted-politician.glitch.me/

This is a basic HTML starter project you can build on however you like.

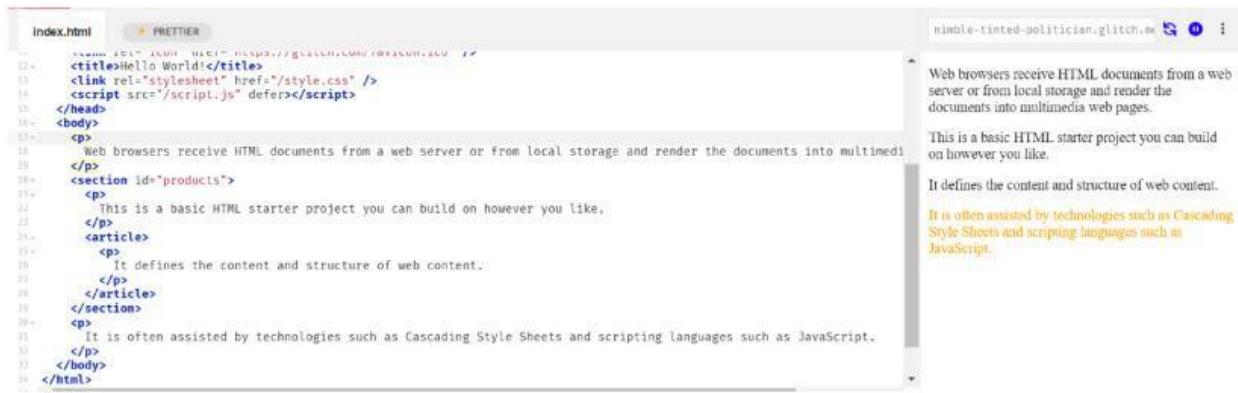It defines the content and structure of web content.

It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages.

p is given with the + (plus) sign after the products ID. Then the style has been applied to the paragraph element after the product section element. This style is not applied to the paragraph element after that paragraph element.

❖ Now let's see how to style all the paragraph elements after the product section element.

```
style.css        + PRETTIER

1  body{
2     margin: 10px;
3  }
4
5
6  #products ~ p{
7     color: orange;
8  }
```

nimble-tinted-politician.glitch.me/

This is a basic HTML starter project you can build on however you like.

It defines the content and structure of web content.

It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages.

p is given with the ~ sign after the products ID. Then the style is applied to all the paragraph elements after the product section element.

❖ The problem here is that if a change is made in the html code after giving the style, the change will affect the style.

❖ When the last paragraph element of the above html code is moved above the product section element, the above style is not applied to that paragraph element.